

THE DAILY CLARION.

BY POWER & BARKSDALE.

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
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JACKSON, MISS.

Thursday, December 19, 1867

The Agricultural Business Next Year.

We are now near the termination of the year 1867. In a majority of instances, planters have closed, or are preparing to close their years, business. It has been a season of profound and bitter disappointment, not only to them, but to the merchants who have risked their capital and credit in order to furnish them with supplies. Debtors who had procured indulgence until another crop could be raised, find themselves in a more embarrassed condition now, than twelve months ago. Nothing but the timely order of Gen. Ord, forbidding the sale of property under execution prior to the first of January ensuing, has saved the accumulations perhaps of many years toil, and the remnant that was left after the war, from sacrifice under the sheriff's hammer. This order will cease to operate in a few days. If it is not renewed, the miseries of our people will be greatly increased.

We hear that but few planters have engaged laborers, as yet, for the coming year. Having failed to pay the expenses incurred in raising their crops in 1866 and '67, they are reluctant to continue a plan of operations which involves so much trouble and responsibility with so little prospect of remuneration. Nor do the freedmen, penniless, houseless, ragged, and without a morsel of food, many of them, to keep body and soul together, except as they earn it from day to day by "jobbing" in order to eke out a wretched existence—evidence a disposition to re-engage their services for the coming year. Whether they are prompted by a vague hope that they will be fed with manna from the Bureau, or become invested with the proprietorship of lands which they would not cultivate, if they owned, we are at a loss to determine.

At the threshold of another year's business, there are certain paramount considerations which should control with every prudent planter or farmer.

The experience of the last two years, shows the absolute necessity of reducing wages. No man need estimate the price of his best cotton crop at exceeding \$40 per bale. The statistics of the supply of this article demonstrates that it is fully equal to the demands of the world. So astonishingly has its growth been developed since 1861, the loss would not be seriously felt if the Southern States were to discontinue its production entirely. With the performance of laborers under the present system, three bales will more than average the production to the hand, which at \$40 per bale would amount to \$120. Seventy-five bushels of corn all 125—would realize \$100—making \$220 as the proceeds of the years, labor. Now, count the cost of producing this crop, say wages \$5 per month, \$60; feeding laborers, each, including lodging, fuel, and medical bill, \$75; use of teams, implements, &c., \$20; feed for horses per head \$50, rent of land \$30—making an aggregate of \$235; and an excess of expenditure above receipts of \$15 per hand, without making any allowance whatever for unavoidable incidental expenses.

No man can make his contracts for labor at a higher figure than the above for the coming year, with a reasonable expectation of not actually losing money, even counting as nothing his own time, trouble and risk. The estimate is made from the best quality of freedmen and laborers. It is the experience of practical planters that the freedmen, who are more indolent than the men, will not earn the provisions at present cost. But humanity requires that proprietors should endeavor to make some equitable arrangement for the employment and sustenance of these unfortunate people, where it can be done without actual loss. They are not responsible for the nature of their Maker has given them, any more than is the animal of lower grade; and it must be remembered further, that they are not responsible for their removal from the condition to which they were adapted to another in which, in order to live comfortably and happily, they must call into exercise faculties which they do not possess.

There are topics to be treated under the above title, no less important than the employment of labor, to which we will refer.

Louisiana Convention bond warrants are not only at a great discount, but brokers charge a bonus of ten per cent. for taking them free gratis.

PROPOSED STATE CONVENTION OF THE WHITE MEN OF MISSISSIPPI.—We note that a number of our cotemporaries of the press are proposing a State Convention of all the Conservative elements in Mississippi, without reference to former political divisions, or party designations in the late canvass. In a forcible article on this subject, the Vicksburg Times proposes that said Convention shall assemble in this city in the first week in February, by which time it is supposed the Constitutional Convention so-called, will have revealed its plans. It says:

If it be the desire of the people to vote down the Constitution framed by the Convention which will assemble in the capital on the 7th day of January, as we do not doubt they will, in the name of decency, let us wait and see what we are to vote upon. Mygatt's Convention will meet on the 7th, and it is hardly possible for them to make a Constitution in a week! and yet, the Convention of the great Constitutional Union party is called to meet just six days after the assembling of the former.

If a Convention of the white people of Mississippi be desirable, and we believe it is, let it meet the first week in February. By that time the constitution will have assumed such a form, as to enable us to vote and act intelligently upon its provisions.

If a Convention of the white men of Mississippi should be called to meet the first week in February, ample time will be afforded for the people of the whole State to be present, either by themselves, or by properly chosen representatives, and not by two dozen self-selected, self-chosen delegates. If such a Convention as we have suggested, should assemble, when it speaks, its voice will go forth as the voice of the PEOPLE.

The present political status of Mr. Robert J. Walker, one of the counsel of Mississippi in the somewhat celebrated injunction case, may be conjectured by the following which we find in Forney's Chronicle the Metropolitan organ of the Radicals:

Hon. Robert J. Walker has purchased a residence four miles from Washington, where he and his family now reside. He is in fine health and spirits, and, although the attorney of several of the insurgent States before the Supreme Court, much to the regret of his old friends, he takes as deep an interest in the progress of the war as any man in the country. Mr. Walker belongs to the school of statesmen who think the Executive transcends his power when he attempts to assume judicial authority in the cases with the present incumbent. Mr. Walker's last letter on finance is probably one of the best efforts of his life, and displays a vigor of intellect worthy of his best days. We must not get that, during the war, Mr. Walker contributed immensely to the success of the Republican party by his speeches and his writings. He has now retired to his estate to perfect and perpetuate universal suffrage, by the aid of the intelligence qualifications; and points, with just pride, to his tables, showing a comparison between education in the free and ignorant in the slave States.

Public Lands and How they Go?

The late report of the General Land Office shows the following facts: Congress has appropriated from time to time—and the first grant is not many years old—aid, railroads, 19,000,000 acres of land. It has also given to several States 57,588,000 acres, and including amounts to wagon roads, it is estimated that in the aggregate there have been conceded 184,512,000 acres, of which quantity the government has given a certificate for about 21,000,000 acres. This quantity of land exceeds by more than five million of acres the entire area of all the New England States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Besides this general allotment, the government received from sales last year \$1,247,802. Agricultural land, scrip, military and bounty warrants, under the homestead laws of 1862, '64 and '66, and railroad grants, also made great demands upon the West. The area, public land exclusive of Russian possessions, is now 1,465,468,800 acres. In the new purchase there are 369,539,000 acres, making a total of area owned by the United States of 1,834,998,400.

The New Bank Law—Proposed Important Amendment.

A circular letter has just been addressed through the Supreme Court at Washington to the district judges and registers of the courts of bankruptcy, inviting suggestions of amendments to the recent "act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

Mr. Edwin James, an authority in bankruptcy matters, has submitted and recommended to the court practical amendments to the law. It has been found that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy a great defect exists in the want of power in the court to protect the property of a petitioning debtor from the time of filing the petition to the appointment of the assignee. At present in many cases the property of the bankrupt being left in his own custody has been seized by the creditors under attachments, and the taken from the jurisdiction of the court, and in one noted instance a debtor, after filing his petition, absconded to Canada, after realizing a large sum by the fraudulent sale of his goods. Mr. James suggests that immediately after the filing of a petition the court shall have power to appoint a provisional assignee to take possession of the assets of the debtor and hold them until the assignee is chosen by the creditors. And also that an appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the district judge in all cases of compulsory adjudication of bankruptcy. Again it is suggested that the amount of fees required from a petitioning debtor should be reduced. In ordinary cases the fees vary from \$120 to \$150, and this tax falls with great severity upon those who have honestly given up all their property to their creditors. These and minor amendments are needed to the efficient working of the law, and will be submitted to Congress for early legislation upon them.

THE LEVY TAX.—Gen. Ord. in response to a communication from Ex-Gov. Charles Clark, makes the following endorsement:

I have no intention to interfere with the collection of the levee taxes, or in any way delay or obstruct the repairs or building of the levees under the State laws; would be glad to promote such a good work.

AN EAGLE KILLS HIMSELF.—Some three weeks ago a very large eagle made a swoop at a goose in Caywood's Gap, three miles south of Saltillo, but, not having taken good sight, as a hunter would say, overshoot the goose and impaled himself upon a snag, producing immediate death. He measured seven feet from tip of his wings—Abingdon Virginian.

FAT COW.—Mr. James Nash, of Fleming county, Kentucky, sold to Mr. Glasgow, of Mt. Carmel, a fat cow weighing 1,665 pounds gross. This is supposed to be the heaviest cow ever raised in the country.

THE RIGHT MOVE IN MONROE.—We are pleased to note in the Aberdeen Examiner, the proceedings of a meeting held in that place on Saturday last, to form an Industrial Association, auxiliary to the Central Association organized in this city. Rules and regulations were adopted for the government of the association, and the following officers chosen: Hon. L. E. Houston, President; John Wise, Jas. G. Randle, Walter Troup, Vice Presidents; C. R. Barteau and S. A. Jonas, Recording Secretaries; W. H. Vasser, Corresponding Secretary; W. G. Evans, Treasurer.

Dependancy and Suicide.

CAIRO, December 6.—Colonel B. B. G. Twyman, Consul to Mexico under Buchanan, and formerly editor of several newspapers in Kentucky, committed suicide at the St. Charles Hotel in this city, this morning, by taking a solution of arsenic. He had been, for some weeks, quite depressed, from pecuniary embarrassments, and, on several occasions, had hinted his desire to die. "What is the use for a man to live," said he, "when all undertakings crumble at his touch, and he is burdensome to friends?" Last night he removed from the Continental to the St. Charles Hotel, retiring, and was not missed until this afternoon, when he was found to have been dead some hours. A touching and eloquent letter to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, dated several days ago, was on a table. In it he declares his intention, and its causes. His wife, and five grown sons and daughters, resides at Paducah and in the neighborhood, and move in the highest circles. Ten years ago, he was worth fifty thousand dollars, but since that period every business he has attempted "crumbled at his touch," and he died poor.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Shocking Tragedy.

Near Melville, Ala., on the night of the 30th ult., a Methodist preacher, named Samuel Briggs, murdered Dr. DeGraffred and Mr. John R. Noah. According to the Tupelo Mississippi account, Briggs and DeGraffred were in conversation, when Briggs arose from his chair, seized a piece of wood, and struck DeGraffred, knocking him into the fire and killing him; whereupon Mr. John R. Noah, an old gentleman, at whose residence Briggs and DeGraffred were, jumped out of bed, apparently to rescue DeGraffred, when Briggs fell upon him with his stick of wood and beat him to death. The wife of Mr. Noah attempted to escape by the door, but was overtaken by the murderer and killed with the same instrument. Briggs escaped, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

Advice Gratis—By Josh Billings.

You will observe the advice is designed for young men who show signs of speed, and also that I reason right from the shoulder. Let the old man and the old woman as pure equals, smile if they exhort, and laugh when they intreat; for no young man can hope for success in the ornamental walks of life who don't wear the belt at home.

2. If you can't raise a mustash, commit suicide at wince and begin again; for it is better to die than suffer disgrace.

3. Cultivate impudence—impudence is a good substitute for bravery—only be a little careful to pick your customers when you try it.

4. Keep a trotter and a fiteing rooster. These animals will let you into the confidence of men, who will watch over your morals and nuss your genius.

5. Avoid old fogys. They are a miserable set of cowardly old croakings, who like a third-rate dog, have learnt what little the know about virtue by simply being overmatched in a fair fight.

6. Suspect aul female virtew. This will give you an easy flow of ambiguous language while in the society of the ladies, and enable you to awake confusion which you can kill sumtime else.

7. If you git desperit, and must marry, marry for ducats—marrying for blud or luv is too sloopy for a man of spirts. Luv is a low lashun, and is designed for 2-story houses on one uv the back streets, and not for a brown-stun front.

8. Bi ul means larn to sware, and smoke freely, and don't ever mistake rain water for milk punch, unless you want a soft thing.

Quartermaster Sergeant George H. Bates, late of battery H, first Wisconsin artillery, agrees, in consideration of one dollar a day, to walk from Vicksburg, Miss., to Washington, D. C., through the South, displaying on his route the stars and stripes, and thereby show that the flag of his country is respected by the mass of the people of the South. He proposes to leave Vicksburg in January, and enter Washington on the 4th of July. His proposed route will take him through the entire breadths of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

It is said that the negroes, in the Parish of St. Thomas, Jamaica, have a plot to rise about Christmas and massacre the whites. Some are incredulous as to the threats made by the negroes, but others remember that just such threats preceded the massacre of October, 1865. The rector's family have been warned to quit the parish, if they wish to save their lives, and the rector himself has remarked that he treated these threats as idle talk on a former occasion, and lost two sons in consequence, while he and the rest of his family barely escaped.—This time, he says he is going.

The radicals look only to the interests of the blacks. They have no whites in their eyes.

THE LATEST NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Cotton advanced; Orleans 12 1/2; New York 12 1/2; Sugar declined 1/4; common 24 3/4; prime to choice 12 1/2 @ 13 1/4. Molasses unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The discussion of the repeal of cotton tax, being resumed, Conkling, of New York, proceeded to say that a helping hand had been extended to these destitutes. The direct tax had been suspended in all the insurrectionary States. The tax had been removed from sugar, machinery, and other articles which pertained to that community. He would say now that it would have been much better for these people if one of the parties of this country and the visible head of the Government had let them alone. If they had stopped swagging and talking about representation in Congress, and gone to work to build up their impoverished section they would today have been much happier, and so would we; if this tax was taken off it would wipe out twenty millions of revenue, and they know not where to go to replace it.

Mr. C. indicated a disposition to vote for a reduction of the tax, but maintained that the proper course was to postpone the bill until February next, when the whole subject of revenue would be up, and gave notice of his intention to make a motion to that effect.

Morton said that cotton should not be entirely exempt from the burdens of the government. The discussion assumed a political character, and the original subject was postponed for the executive session.

HOUSE.—After the general business, Stevens introduced a bill regarding reconstruction. Objection was made and the bill postponed. The bill provided for a majority of the registered voters to carry elections.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention now in session has passed the following temporary relief measure. The action is wisely taken, but we do not understand how it can afford the immediate relief contemplated inasmuch as the action of the Convention is void and of no effect whatever until ratified by the people.

Whereas, Large amounts of property are now levied on and about to be sacrificed at sheriff's sale; and Whereas, The debtors in such cases should be entitled to the benefits which may be conferred on other debtors by the future action of the Convention; therefore, Be it enacted by the Georgia Constitutional Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance all property levied on or may be made under execution issued from any Court of this State, shall be suspended until this Convention shall have taken, or shall have refused to take, final action upon the matter of relief; and that all sales under execution in violation of this ordinance, shall be null, void, and of no effect.

MR. DICKENS STYLE OF READING.—The New York Tribune says: "In his reading Mr. Dickens makes from the first of his reading, his manner is never violent or forced, always explain and give force and distinctness to the sentiment. In descriptions, for example, he follows the action described with corresponding movement. He stirs the gray, when telling how Mrs. Cratchit made it; mashes the potatoes with something of Master Peter's 'incredible vigor,' dusts the hot plates as Martha did, and makes a face of infinite wonderment and exultation when shouting, in the piping tones of the two young Cratchits, 'There's such a goose, Martha!' And when he describes the gradual approach of the transcendent pudding, he sniffs and pronounces the smell 'like washing-day'—sniffs again, and declares it like 'eating-house'—again, and pronounces it a 'pastry cook's, with a laundress next door, and so takes us, with all our senses sympathetically alert, into the very presence of the pudding itself!"

A CURIOUS MACHINE.—Mr. Norton's marvellous invention for discovering the existence of water on the most arid land, is attracting immense attention in Paris, and experiments are daily made with it in the neighborhood of Paris. The Emperor Napoleon has purchased the machine, and personally superintends the experiments going on in the Park of St. Cloud. The instrument consists of a long iron tube, terminating in a sharp point, which is forced into the ground, has never failed within twenty-two minutes to bring water to the surface.

This "machine" is now extensively used throughout the United States. It is simply a series of cylinders with valves in it, fitting it for pumping. Wherever there is water at a depth of less than 33 feet and no rock intervenes, the cylinders, when driven down to the water, will form a connected tube, through which the fluid can be drawn up. It takes but a few minutes to put one of these pumps down; and the only wonder is that the invention was not thought of years before it was.—Exchange.

POKE AS DIET.—The following is an extract from a late article on this subject in Hall's Journal of Health:

There is no trouble in eating pork in a cold climate. It is needed—or some fatty meat—for the support of life, while at the same time it is better. But whether the hog should be eaten depends on the manner in which it is kept. If he is kept as a mere scavenger on filth and rotteness the meat would be unfit to eat, as the food must enter into its composition. We see this in the difference between the hogs fed on acorns and those fed on corn. Any animal that lives on the filth and waste of cities should be rejected as food. But if the hog can be kept cleanly and on proper food, pork is as healthy as beef, or poultry, or fish.

DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—We were pained on yesterday to hear of the death of Hon. James L. Price, of Uniontown, which occurred on his plantation adjoining Uniontown on yesterday morning.

Mr. Price has long been one of the most prominent and esteemed citizens of Perry county. He was formerly President of the Selma and Meridian, then Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad, and a member of the Legislature of Alabama in 1861—2, we believe.—Selma Times.

Messrs. Hilgard and Fontaine have returned to the city, after a geological examination of the mud lumps at the mouths of the Passes, the lands or the Teche, and the islands of Cote Blanche Petite Ans and Week's. Some of the interesting results of their exploration were laid before the Academy of Sciences last evening.—N. O. Crescent.

Appointments of the Mississippi Annual Conference.

Natchez District.—Jas. A. Goffey, P. E. Natchez, Wm. E. M. Linfield. Kingston, Wm. Finn. Percy's Creek, C. R. Godfrey. Woodville Station, P. Lane. Wilkinson, G. D. Wade, R. B. Norsworthy, sup. Liberty, F. S. Peety. Amite, R. A. Sibley, W. H. Germany. St. Helena, Joseph Nicholson. (East Feliciana, Joseph Carr. East Baton Rouge, D. Merchant. Clinton, La., Wm. E. Ballard. Jackson, La., Jas. L. Forsyth. W. H. Watkins, President Centenary College. W. J. Sullivan, President Woodville Female Seminary.

Vicksburg District.—W. H. Watkins, P. E. Vicksburg Station, Geo. H. Clinton. Warren, Wm. T. Bell. North Warren, A. B. Stewart, J. H. Shelton; sup. Cayuga, W. W. Adams, Thos. Nixon, sup. Rocky Springs, D. A. J. Parker, C. T. French. Port Gibson Station, J. A. B. Jones. Fayette, W. F. Glenn, W. B. Johnson. Rodney, Robert A. New. C. K. Marshall, General Sunday School Agent.

Jackson District.—R. ABBEY, P. E. Jackson Station, Wm. B. Lewis. Vernon and Livingston, N. B. Young, J. S. Harris, sup. Canton Station, C. G. Andrews, H. Copeland, sup.

Sharon and Thornton Chapel, W. L. C. Hunt, Levi Pierce, sup. Madisonville, H. H. Montgomery, J. W. Adams, sup.

Camden, W. Harrington, one to be supplied. Camden Colored Circuit, J. K. Hamblin. Carthage, to be supplied by V. P. Vinton. Clinton, F. X. Foster, S. M. Allford. Spring Ridge, A. M. Campbell. W. L. C. Hunt, President Sharon Male and Female College.

R. Abbey, Agent Sharon Male and Female College. Yazoo District.—J. M. PUGH, P. E. Yazoo City Station, E. H. Moulter. Yazoo Circuit, F. M. Fetherston. Mount Olivet, J. W. Jones.

Richland, F. M. Ward. Lexington, W. P. Barton. Durant, J. G. Carlisle. Black Hawk, J. D. Newsum. Carrollton, G. W. Boyles. North Carroll, to be supplied. Sunflower, T. W. Flowers. Tallahatchie, to be supplied by George J. Mortimer.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—W. W. DRAKE, P. E. Greenville and Lake Lee, W. W. Drake. Deer Creek, to be supplied. Bolivar, J. B. Robinson. Clover Hill and Leota, to be supplied. Indian Bayou, to be supplied.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT.—K. A. JONES, P. E. Starkville Station, R. J. Jones, Geo. Jackson, sup. Louisville, J. O. Woodward. Plattsburg, to be supplied by W. B. Owing. Bankston, W. R. Rainey.

(Greensboro), to be supplied, T. W. Castles, sup. (Line Creek, supplied by Wiley Lewis. Winona, H. C. Buck. Vaiden, H. Townsend. Kosciusko, T. C. Parrish, A. R. Hines, sup.

BRANDON DISTRICT.—W. M. PRICE, P. E. Brandon, J. A. Ellis. Fannin, F. M. Williams. Trenton, to be supplied by W. W. Gardner. Forest, L. Kendall. (Garlandville, J. D. Hays. (Hickory, J. A. Vance. Philadelphia, supplied by W. W. Thomas. Good Hope, T. J. Hudson. Walnut Grove, L. P. Meador.

ANDREWS DISTRICT.—H. F. LEWIS, P. E. Andrews, W. W. Graves. (Hansboro, J. J. Clark. Columbia, E. W. Simmons. Mount Carmel, W. W. Hurst. Rayon, supplied by J. H. Holland. Sylvan, F. W. Shubrough. BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT.—G. F. THOMPSON, P. E. Brookhaven Station, L. R. Redding. Crystal Springs, B. B. Whittington, J. W. McNeil, sup. R. T. Hennington, sup. Hazlehurst, H. Harris. Wesson and Beauregard, Ben. Jones. Rayon Pierre, A. B. Nicholson, E. F. Mullins, P. A. Johnson, sup.

Scotland, E. A. Flowers. Meadville, C. W. Campbell. Holmesville, R. B. Downer. (Hickory, to be supplied. H. F. Johnson, President Whitworth Female College. W. G. Millsaps, Agent Whitworth Female College.

ARCOLA DISTRICT.—C. CHAMBERLAIN, P. E. Arcola, W. B. Hines, Thos. Price. Pontcharra, supplied by J. R. Arbuthnot. (Greensburg, D. W. Dillaway. Magnolia, supplied by P. M. Sibley. Franklin, to be supplied. Covington, supplied by Geo. T. Vickers. Pearl River, Andrew Day.

MISSIONARY TO CHINA.—J. W. Lambuth. (white) SUPERINTENDENT. John G. Jones, J. I. E. Brant, Thomas Clinton, P. James, H. Mullins, Thomas Owens, B. Phipps, S. T. Swiney, G. T. Vickers, J. G. Deskin, J. D. Higginbotham, H. Williamson and P. E. Green. Jas. MacLennan, left without appointment. Transferred to Arkansas Conference, A. J. Smith.

Transferred to St. Louis Conference, Wm. F. Camp. Transferred to North West Texas Conference, S. D. Akin and S. E. Hale. LOCATED.—T. W. Brown, Augustus Gottschall, P. Howard, John Lusk and Jas. English. The next Conference meets at Vicksburg.

Appointments of the Mississippi Colored Conference.

General Superintendents, Thos. Taylor, W. G. Millsaps. Yazoo District.—S. Johnson, P. E.; (white) Yazoo Circuit, J. P. Briggs. Ben Lake, Anthony Golden. Holmes, J. R. Booth. Black Hawk, Frank Ambrose. Carrollton, to be supplied. Greenwood, J. W. Dunn. BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT.—J. B. Bowen, P. E.; (white) Brookhaven, to be supplied. Scotland, J. B. Bowen, (white). Bayou Pierre, J. D. Cudd. Hazlehurst, to be supplied. Crystal Springs, Wm. Pierce. Meadville, to be supplied. Natchez, to be supplied. Port Gibson, to be supplied. GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—W. W. Drake, P. E.; (white) Greenville, Lewis Smith. Grand Lake, Henry Garner. Skipwith's Landing, Charles Lewis. Roebuck, Samuel Harris. Madison District.—R. A. Abbey, P. E.; (white) Madison, to be supplied. Clinton, to be supplied. Madeira, to be supplied. Natchez, to be supplied. Scott and Newton, to be supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All fully furnished and delivered at either of the depots at this price in store. All sold under a full guarantee. E. MURRELL. aug30d3m

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J. H. BOYD & CO. have now opened an Auction and Commission House in the City of Jackson, in the house lately occupied by J. W. Robinson, on Pearl street. They solicit